

## ISLAND LOCALS.

## ABOUT TOWN.

Col. Z. S. Spaulding is in town.

King Kalakaua is fifty-one years of age.

The Alameda's mail hence comprised 3,725 letters and 834 papers.

Monday had fine weather throughout, with a cool breeze blowing.

The telephones all have influenza. Look out you don't catch it off them.

The projected loan to Parser Beckley is now fixed for Thanksgiving Day.

The Y. M. C. A. monthly meeting has been postponed on account of the weather.

A letter received by the Marshal states that a Chinese leper on Molokai has committed suicide.

The Hoogs-Love marriage is postponed from Monday evening for one week, or till Monday the 28th inst.

The record of the Police Court shows that there was an unusual amount of excessive imbibing on the King's Birthday.

Mr. W. M. Gibson, when the steamer left San Francisco, was in St. Mary's Hospital, only going out on especially fine days.

Recently, the violinist, who delighted audiences in Honolulu, has been dragged in the Morabique Channel, off Mowee, recently.

Mr. J. Tavernier, the artist, has deferred his departure, intended first by the S. N. Castle, owing to receiving a number of commissions for paintings.

Decision in the complaint by Mr. Michiels against Counsel Neumann was deferred on Saturday owing to the absence through illness of Mr. C. O. Berger.

Of several deserters or stragglers from the U. S. S. Vandalla, within the past few days, one is reported on the sheet in the Station as "gone to San Francisco on the Alameda."

The late Captain Swain, whose death is announced elsewhere, as father of Mr. O. Swain, clerk in the Honolulu Post Office. That young gentleman has undoubtedly the sympathy of all the community.

Merchant street's reformation has given a clean and dry thoroughfare for pedestrians to the Government building. Formerly, under such weather as the present, that street was impassable except by wading.

The U. S. N. Co.'s schooner, Mannokawai went on the Koolau reef Tuesday. She was towed off by the C. R. Bishop, and the steamer Wailalea left Honolulu to tow her to this port, as she lost her rudder.

His Excellency George W. Merrill, U. S. Minister Resident, invites Americans in this Kingdom to observe the national Thanksgiving Day on November 24th, as proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Dr. McKibbin reports the rainfall on Monday 3.35 inches, and on Thursday 7.10—a total of 11.05 inches in two days. It is seldom that Honolulu receives so bountiful a supply in one day as that above reported for this.

Chief Justice Judd drove his span of horses from Lela's ranch to his residence on the King's Birthday, through the heavy rain and over the wretched roads, and came out on the freshet, in the short space of four hours and did not hurt the horses either.

The Board of Health has adopted a suggestion of the President, Dr. Emerson, to give the inmates of Kalakaua Branch Hospital a day on Thanksgiving Day. Contributions will be thankfully received, and may be sent to Mr. John T. Waterhouse, Jr., a member of the Board.

Whether owing to the weather or otherwise, the law suit retained in several jury waived cases called before Judge Preston Thursday, did not appear. In consequence the cases were stricken from the list, and ordered not to be restored except upon special application.

Royal salutes were fired in honor of His Majesty's Birthday, by H. B. M. S. Conquest and the U. S. F. S. Vandalla, also from the shore battery, at sunrise, noon and sunset. The ships saluting at noon afforded no inconsiderable item to the interest of the multitudes watching the regatta.

Year before last the regatta was positively was a part of the time; last year it was comparatively so, or moister; this year it was superlatively the same way, or wettest on record. If the humidity goes further this year, that next year the regatta will have to be held on the Kapapa Park race track.

Three Chinamen, with wheelbarrow loads of washing, which they were taking from the wash-house to be ironed, were arrested on Sunday afternoon and taken to the Station. They pleaded the several previous years of having prevented them getting the work sent home to customers in time, and on a reference of their case to the Marshal, they were allowed to depart in peace.

The Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Association has a budget of \$2,754.47 after paying expenses of the year just closed. Officers have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Mrs. M. de Souza Cuvavaro, President; Mrs. A. Perry, Vice-President; Mrs. M. Cunha, Secretary; Mr. A. Marques, Treasurer; Mesdames H. Johnson, E. Johnson, S. Jones, J. McDonald, Boardman, and Miss Finkler, Directors.

The Hawaiian Hotel Stables are the first establishment of the kind in Honolulu to adopt the electric light. Six incandescent lamps are distributed throughout the premises, effectively illuminating coach houses, horse boxes, and office. Some of the lamps are mounted on poles, enabling their position to be changed to some extent as required. The light is soft, clear and steady, while the lamps require none of the care bestowed on those burning oil, involve little or no cost for repair and are cheaper than lamps to maintain. Besides, a great advantage in such a place, the electric light is free from the risk of causing fire. Mr. Miles is well satisfied with the results of the change from kerosene to electricity.

## Pegilistic.

Prof. Miller, champion all-round athlete of the United States, and young Mitchell, champion light-weight pugilist of the Pacific Coast, were through passengers by the Alameda, and during their brief stay in this city were the guests of Mr. James Welsh, of the Commercial Hotel. They both made good records in the Colonies in their line of business.

## From Samoa.

Everything was quiet at Samoa, when the Alameda called. The natives were saying matters would be all right again when a British man-of-war came. The U. S. S. Adams was at Apia. Mr. J. E. Bush, late Hawaiian Minister, etc., Mrs. Bush and child returned home. The Hawaiian boys all safe and sound. The Alameda's crew all expected here in a few days. She brings back all her Chinese passengers, having been prevented from landing them on Samoa.

The Auckland Herald says: Throughout these colonies a feeling of astonishment prevails that a great nation like Germany should employ its armed forces to carry out such a glaring act of injustice as the deposition and deportation of Maitaitai, and that England and America, who have for many years recognized Maitaitai as king, should have allowed him, who was virtually under their protection, to be made a prisoner.

## The Projected Steamship Line.

The *Alta California* of the 21st inst., has the following: "Captain J. N. Knowles, who has arrived from the East, is very reticent as to his plans with regard to the steamer City of Puebla, which he purchased in New York at a cost of \$700,000. It is understood, however, that she will run in conjunction with the steamer building at the Union Iron Works to Honolulu in the fruit trade."

## An Offer.

Mr. H. W. Schmidt, in a letter to the *Bulletin* referring to Representative Kanli's expressed disbelief in the possibility of curing leprosy, says: "Now, as I do believe in the possibility of a cure, if a leper should be sent to Dr. G. P. Lunn, Hamburg, for treatment of not over two years' duration, I declare myself ready to repay, in case of a failure, the traveling expenses of a leper to Hamburg and Dr. Lunn's Hospital charges, second class, for said time."

## Mr. G. P. Wilder's Marriage.

Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder has returned from the Coast with his young bride. The *Alta* of Nov. 7th contains the following reference to the marriage: "Miss College is to have its wedding this evening, when Gerrit P. Wilder of Honolulu is to marry Miss Lillian Kimball, one of the Alameda's number of the class of '87. Mr. Wilder is the grandson of the well-known missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. Judd, old friends of Mr. and Mrs. Mills."

## Police Court.

Monday, November 14th.

Selling spirituous liquor without license—F. Scheifer, pleads guilty and is fined \$100 and costs. Wm. Hart, alias Albert Meinhardt, discharged on this charge, but pleads guilty to exposing liquors for sale, and is sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, and to be imprisoned at hard labor 24 hours; the beer, about 35 pints and 4 quarts, forfeited to the Government.

Gross cheat—Oppelle, who pleaded guilty on Saturday, is sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment at hard labor and pay costs; at expiration of sentence to be returned to Wailuku plantation, on Maui.

## Death of Capt. Bangs.

The U. S. S. Australia, that was expected to have brought Capt. Elijah Bangs, master of the barkentine Hattie N. Bangs, instead brought the sad news of his death. He died at San Francisco, Oct. 25, of blood poisoning, aged 49 years on the 4th of last September. The body was embalmed and sent to Provincetown, Mass., the place of birth of the deceased. Capt. Bangs impressed everybody who met him at this port on a recollection with his genial and hospitable nature. His son, who brought the barkentine from the Coast, was waiting on the wharf to meet his father. Flags of American merchant vessels in port were put at half-mast in the afternoon out of respect to the dead master's memory.

## A Pleasant Party.

Mr. Winston entertained at his cottage on Fort street Tuesday evening. Lieut. James W. Carlin, of the U. S. F. S. Vandalla, and Mons. Chas. Michiels, the talented musician. A number of gentlemen were invited to meet the guests, and a pleasant time was spent with conversation and music. Mr. Myron Jones was frequently called to the piano, to accompany songs and cornet solos, the latter of course by the artist above mentioned. Mr. Robert More was one of the chief vocalists of the occasion, and Prof. Berger lent his musical art to the pleasure. There was an abundant spread of choice refreshments to which the host and Mr. Lederer, who assisted him, were constant in extending invitations in detail. Mons. Tavernier, who as well as Mons. Michiels will shortly leave the country, was one of many notable persons present.

## Those Bonds Again.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I notice the Special Committee recommend the immediate issue of the bonds sold in London in pounds and that the principal and interest be made payable in London, and all this after obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Why in the name of common sense should the conditions of one half of the loan be treated differently from the other half?

Has the Legislature considered that when the bonds become due the country will be obliged to pay \$25,000 additional as a commission for paying the money out to the bond holders?

Why not transfer the Hawaiian Treasury to London? Let us ship away our American money and get up from the Colonies sovereignty and independence in the future in U. S. D. I want to enter my protest against this whole business.

P. C. JONES.

## Letter from Lahaina.

EDITOR GAZETTE: There was a great time at Lahaina on the King's birthday. Festivities were made on a large scale. Large crowds assembled in town, many of the visitors being strangers.

Officers of the Day were: J. W. Kalua, President; Rev. A. Pali, Chaplain; Gov. R. H. Baker, speaker.

There were speeches and singing at the Waike Church at 10 o'clock. A grand lagoon took place at 1:30 in the Court-yard. Then there was a regatta.

First race was a six-oared one, one mile and a half, for a prize of \$35. Two entered Aholo's boat, with a Lahaina crew, and Kaka's, with a Lahaina crew. It was easily won by Aholo's boat, amidst great excitement at the finish.

Second race was for five oars, the prize being \$25, and distance same as first. Entered three, viz: Molokai boat with steamer Lehua's crew, Aholo and Kalua's boats. This was the race of the day, and was won by the Molokai's with a lead of one length.

Third race, six oars, three-quarter mile, \$750 prize. Aholo and Kalua again contested, the former winning.

Other races were declared off, for want of time.

In the evening a ball was given at the Court-house, which was thinly attended on account of the rain that had threatened all day, and came down heavy in the evening.

## Found Drowned.

Between seven and eight o'clock Friday morning a body was deserted floating, face down, in the harbor near the old Custom House wharf. Word was sent to the Police, and officers were sent to the locality with a stretcher, on which the corpse was raised out of the water. It was recognized as the body of Capt. W. E. Wood, one of the most familiar figures for many years in Honolulu.

An examination was made by Dr. Webb at the Station House, which resulted in the finding of no marks of violence. The condition of the remains betokened that death had been very recent. Capt. Wood was seen at different places on Thursday night, among others on a visit to Mr. C. B. Wilson at his house. On that occasion, when the last which he was seen, he spoke of going down to the harbor front to see some friends.

Coroner Paha summoned a jury, that viewed the body, after which the inquest was postponed till Wednesday.

The late Captain Wood was born in New York, and was fifty-nine years of age on the day of his death. He came to these Islands over thirty years ago, going and coming later as a whaling mariner. Once he commanded the whaling ship United States.

A few years ago he went as master of the Government bark Hawaii on a labor recruiting expedition to the South Sea Islands. His advantages of travel the captain was a heavy reader, which, with a retentive memory, gave him ready command of a varied fund of information concerning different countries.

Capt. Wood leaves a widow and two sons, both of which being in good employment in this city. The funeral took place from the house of Mr. Mossman, Beretania street, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

## THE SAMOAN MISSION!

## Return of the Ambassador.

## An Interview With the Hon.

J. E. Bush.

The steamship Alameda brought home Hon. J. E. Bush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty to the Kingdom of Samoa. His wife and child accompanied him, all arriving in good health and spirits. Last evening a Gazette representative called on the returned Ambassador at his residence, where he was resting, after his voyage, in an easy chair, with his family and friends about him. After an exchange of greetings, Mr. Bush freely entered into conversation on Samoan affairs, himself suggesting the production of a note-book for the recording of the information he was ready to convey.

"Affairs were all quiet when you left, Mr. Bush," remarked the interlocutor, on the strength of information gained from another returned sojourner in Samoa.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, to which was added, "The impression in Samoa is that King Malietoa has been sent to Germany, as he was transferred from the Albatross to the Adler, which perhaps you know."

"Had the American ship Adams arrived?" "Yes," the Adams was there two weeks before we left, having made the voyage from Honolulu in fourteen or fifteen days.

"The German fleet of four vessels was still there. The Commodore was very anxious to get away. When the Adler returns he will go away, leaving her and another vessel to police the group."

"How did the Germans treat you?" "The Germans were very bitter against me. They claimed that I had caused the change of sentiment of the English Government in the adjudication of affairs in Samoa, also of the American Government in the same regard."

"At first they considered that the Hawaiian Mission was only a trifling affair, but when that treaty of confederation was passed, they found out there was something to it. After the Washington Convention they saw that there was a change of American and English sentiment. The first indication that their dominance was imperiled was the treaty, the next was gained from the preliminary meeting of the Washington Convention."

"One of the causes that produced a change in England was the Colonial influence, which had communications indirectly with Sir Robert Stout of New Zealand, who thought the alliance with Hawaii was a good idea for the settlement of the question. Some time before the Colonial Agents-General of the Colonies sent to England, they pressed the importance of the independence of Samoa. In England Sir Henry Holland urged the matter upon the Home Government."

"Shortly after Mr. Sewell, the United States Consul, who missed landing at Samoa, arrived by the Alameda, and he pressed the Secretary by telegraphing him that the English Government would join the American Government in preserving the independence of Samoa."

"When the Germans saw the sentiment of the Convention of the Washington Convention, they made an adjustment and then hurried their South Pacific squadron up to Samoa to precipitate matters. They calculated on doing the work in about a week, but instead of that it took them nearly three months, and the Commodore is dissatisfied, believing that he has been deceived and misled."

"How do the Samoans take it all now?" "Now the man that has been set up and proclaimed to be King has been a falling out with his own people, so that to-day he stands alone and is supported by German bayonets; and it is very likely that when the fleet goes away the people will destroy him."

"Tausie's Legation here has a row with him two days before I left, and broke up and went to their homes crying for Malietoa. A few days afterward there was to have been a gathering of taxes all over the group which had partly been collected but partly refused."

"The disposition of the natives is to write in favor of Malietoa during Malietoa's absence. He is now King over part of the group, according to the system prevailing there, being a chief of very high rank. If Malietoa returns and says it is all right that Malietoa should remain King he will, but otherwise Malietoa will become the throne and Malietoa become Vice King."

"They are sort of free and easy about kings. We have heard that you were very popular there yourself."

"The natives did not want me to come away. They were very friendly to me, particularly when they found that all my advice had come true."

"You stood by Malietoa to the last, I believe?" "Yes; as long as it was any use. Malietoa stayed six weeks in the woods, where he had enough food to supply his followers for over two years—wild fruit, wild bananas, wild hogs, etc. The only trouble was that it was a little cold; still they could build grass houses to shelter themselves. Their chief object in taking to the mountain forests was to demonstrate to civilian Germans their strength and resources against serious trouble."

"Were you in the woods with Malietoa?" "No, I stayed quietly at home."

"Was any attempt made to molest you?" "Well, they tried hard to implicate me as an active opponent of their schemes. The worst man was the resident German doctor, who kept a watch on my movements. One day sore eyes troubling my child the window shutters were closed, and they could hardly believe that I did not go out at night. They were very bitter, wanting to deport me. It was thought I was trying to prevent Malietoa's return."

"I was communicating with Malietoa all the time, but it had to be done verbally by a private system that we had. I advised them for one thing to preserve peace. This was what the Germans did not want, being in need of a pretext for taking possession."

"You or your husband and some soldiers went into the woods, but could not penetrate any distance into the jungle. Once they were right under Malietoa's party, where they could have all been shot—every mother's son of them—but Malietoa restrained them. The chiefs were boiling fierce."

"The Germans hoped to convince the Washington Convention that Tausie was confirmed on the throne, and that of course meant the perpetration of their influence."

In answer to a question Mr. Bush repeated what was previously published, that the British ship Opua was waiting at Tonga for the German fleet, and that the sign of the latter she would hoist the British flag. This was the option, at all events, in Samoa.

"Two days before we left," he proceeded, "a French man-of-war was at Taitia and was expected to go to Apia, but I did not see her anywhere. There was a very high feeling in Tahiti over the Samoan incident. I suppose you have heard of the Germans abolishing international consular jurisdiction in Samoa?"

The interviewer did not remember having heard of such a thing.

"There was a meeting of Consuls called at Apia, when the American Consul was a little late, and the German, who had been presiding officer, declared the Consular Board dissolved and the Consular jurisdiction ended. This breaking up of international jurisdiction is contrary to the terms of conventions to which Germany is a party."

"Supposing the former Government had been content to send yourself quietly on the mission, without despatching the naval curiosities Kamiliu with a crowd after you, the scheme would probably have remained the support of America and England and been respectable in the eyes of the world?"

"The great mistake," Mr. Bush replied, "was in sending the Kamiliu. In the first place she was not a fit vessel for the purpose; next, she was entirely too dear for the money she cost, and, again, instead of sending a picked lot on board of her, which would be a good example in the eyes of the Samoans, being able to assist and educate them, the Government sent the very scum of Honolulu to Samoa. They were a disgrace to this country from."

Here Mr. Bush checked himself, not wishing to publish anything derogatory to the character of some who are not in a position to defend themselves.

"All that I was instructed to pay," he went on, "was \$350, of which \$150 was the monthly allowance. That was all I paid, but the vessel made bills that I am told amount to \$6,000 or \$7,000. The Kamiliu was supposed to have come down provisioned for nine months, but was only away two months and when her extra stores were not ashore to be sold they only realized \$600 or \$700. They had then to buy more to take them back."

"Why did they sell the stores?" "I have no idea in the world," exclaimed Mr. Bush. "I suppose it must have been to get money to buy other things. They ought to have had seven months' supplies left and sold six months', retaining one month's supplies for the home voyage. The whole gang of them appear to have been in collusion for securing a pay time at public expense."

The ex-servant of Mr. Poor from all censures, being impressed with that gentleman's earnest desire to serve the Government faithfully and to comport himself with dignity.

"I was powerless to do anything," said he. "Mr. Gibson recalled me without notice, the letter of recall having gone out in the steamer, however, and this was delayed a month."

Mr. Bush was at a loss to account for such summary treatment by the former Government, as he had not been anxious to obtain the mission. He readily assented to the suggestion that he had been sacrificed by the Gibson Government with the object of allaying the public indignation aroused by the wild extravagance attending the Kamiliu expedition sent to his assistance.

There were all sorts of reports about the mission received here. One was that you had opened a saloon to treat the natives. I gave a contradiction to this in the *Herald* from Mr. Grevsmuhl, who said you bought all your liquor by the bottle from his firm's store."

In reply to the foregoing Mr. Bush explained that it was the custom in Apia to offer visitors "something," and the statement of the merchant referred to was correct. Beer was very cheap there.

Mr. Bush gave a brief resume of events leading up to his appointment, of which no mention was made, owing to a mutual agreement not to have his personal affairs made too prominent. At the conclusion of the conversation, however, Mr. Bush consented to allow the political phases of the narrative to appear.

Mr. Gibson, he said, was chiefly responsible for creating the public impression that he (Mr. Bush) had enriched himself while Minister of the Interior. On the contrary, his incumbency of the Interior Office, occurring through the Coronation episode, had really impoverished him. This fact became known, Mr. Gibson, who was ready to do something for him. He had generally supported the party now in power when in the Legislature, and when a change became necessary in the Ministry he was to have received one of the positions. But Gibson begged his way back to the Interior Office, and Mr. Bush, the Samoan mission. Mr. Gibson, however, was bound to make some capital to the credit of his own magnanimity; therefore he went to Mr. Bush and introduced his proposed profferment with the words, "I have been thinking about you, Mr. Bush."

These facts Mr. Bush related in justification of feeling rather than in the manner of his recall from the Samoan mission.

"The GAZETTE," he concluded, "was rather sharp on the subject of my commission. It said I might accomplish the mission with success, but if it did would exhibit more ability than it gave me credit for. Now I did succeed thoroughly in my part of the undertaking, having had a treaty of confederation between the two countries satisfactorily negotiated within a short time after my arriving in Samoa."

## CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

## Recognition and Installation Services.

There was a very large assemblage in Central Union (late Fort Street) Church at the services of recognition of the new body and the services of installation of the pastor. The recognition services were conducted according to the following programme:

1. Organ voluntary and duxology.
2. Reading minutes of Council.
3. Scripture Lesson, Mr. E. W. Damon.
4. Anthem: "O, Praise God in His Holiness."
5. Address: "The Necessity for the New Organization," Rev. W. C. Merritt.
6. Address: "The Future of the New Organization," Rev. W. B. Oleson.
7. Hymn No. 757.
8. Address of Recognition, Rev. J. Wainman (in Hawaiian).
9. Translation of Address of Recognition, Rev. J. Bicknell.
10. Prayer of Consecration, Rev. H. H. Parker.

The services of installation began with the singing of hymns 749 and 740.

Rev. S. E. Bishop offered the prayer of installation.

Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., in an eloquent and touching address, gave the charge to the pastor. He spoke of their long acquaintance and fellowship, Dr. Beckwith having been the companion of his youth and college mate.

Rev. E. P. Baker extended the right hand of fellowship to the pastor.

Rev. T. L. Gulick addressed the people, after which hymn No. 82 was sung.

Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., the newly installed pastor of the new congregation, briefly addressed the assembly and dismissed it with the benediction.

## THE CONGREGATION.

The Evangelical Council of the Hawaiian Islands had met in the afternoon, for the ordination of Dr. Beckwith to his new charge. Rev. Mr. Gulick presided. The pastor elect was examined in the formula of doctrine and experience, and his answers being satisfactory he was inducted into the pastorate of the Central Union Church, formed by the amalgamation of Fort Street and Bethel Union Churches.

Following are the officers-bearers of the new body:

Deacons—Rev. S. E. Bishop, Capt. A. W. Petros, Mr. E. C. Damon, Dr. J. M. Whitney, Chancelor A. F. Judd, Mr. E. C. Jones.

Deacons—Rev. W. B. Oleson, Mr. N. J. Judd, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. J. M. Damon.

Trustees—Hon. C. R. Bishop, Hon. S. M. Damon, Hon. J. O. Carter, Mr. Jonathan Shaw, Hon. J. B. Atherton, Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. C. M. Cooke, Hon. J. T. Waterhouse, W. W. Hall (Clerk).

The English Loan.

EDITOR GAZETTE: As a taxpayer, I am interested in the English Loan matter, as most of our community appear to be. There are several points I would like to be enlightened upon, viz:

1st. Is it true that a preliminary bond for \$2,000,000 has been issued by the Hawaiian Government? If so, who holds this bond?

2d. If, as is claimed by our Financial Agents, the Loan authorized the expenditure of \$1,000,000 over and above the initial mission of 5 per cent, for floating the entire Loan of \$2,000,000, how is it that \$75,000, or 3 1/2 per cent of the entire amount, was expended in floating \$1,000,000, or only one-half of the entire Loan?

3d. Where are the parties who comprised the syndicate in London?

4th. By whose authority was Matheson & Co. appointed the "issuing house"? Is it true that the coupons are to be paid for thirty years at Matheson & Co.'s? If so,

what compensation are they to receive for their services?

5th. I notice that Matheson & Co. had in their hands from March 30 to May 9, 1887, \$200,000, upon which they allowed interest for the whole time from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent per annum, in all \$26,118.53. Was the Hawaiian Government paying 6 per cent per annum on this \$200,000 from March 30th to May 9th? If so, why?

Will somebody rise and explain, and oblige. P. C. JONES.

## Look Out for Bogus Dollars.

Mr. Solomon Ephraim has shown us what appears without doubt to be a dangerous counterfeit of the Kalakaua silver dollar. It is larger in diameter and thickness than the genuine coin, and the designs are flattened and blurred although closely following the original in outline. There is every appearance of its being a moulded coin. The public should keep an eye open for others from the same mould.

## Auction Sales.

BY J. F. MORGAN.

## Regular Cash Sale!

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 26

At 10 o'clock a.m. at my Sale-rooms, Queen Street, I will sell at Public Auction.

## White &amp; Brown Cottons

DRESS CODDS, Tickings, Cassimeres, Turkish and H. C. Towels, Wool Blankets, anast Crochery, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Cases Kerosene Oil, Sacks Potatoes, Sacks Onions, Sacks No. 1 and 2 Sugar, Cases Brown and Blue Soap, R. B. Powder.

## Household Furniture

And a Variety of Other Useful Articles.

J. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

## IMPORTANT